

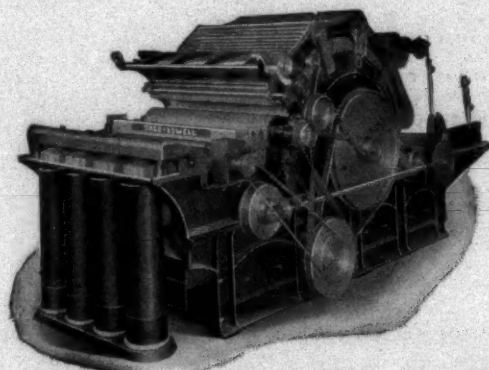
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 29, 1915

NUMBER 22

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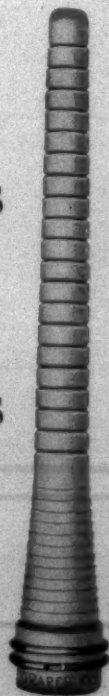
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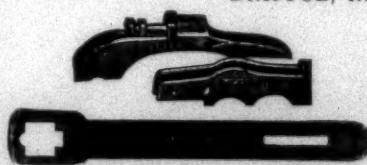
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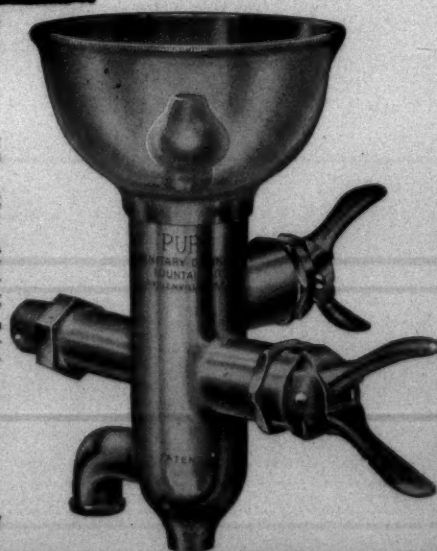
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 29, 1915

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The South as a Field for Industrial Education

Address by G. Gunby Jordan at the concluding exercises of the Columbus Industrial High School.

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

"This institution has been previously dedicated to the holiest and most praiseworthy objects of our existence—learning to make a living and how to live.

"Well might the faculty and each of the student body exclaim with the Psalmist: 'The lines have fallen to me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly inheritance.' For this school is located in the growing south, and in the empire state of Georgia. Better still, in the best all round city in that state.

"In the history of all development, whether individual, state or national, one can easily discern certain periods in which powers heretofore latent, or possibly unknown, suddenly reveal themselves in the aggressive expansion of influence, power and dominion. Such periods are generally preceded by a struggle in which the victim, and perchance even the conquered, becomes conscious of his own strength and capacity for success.

England's Expansion.

"The two eras of England's greatest expansion date from the Armada and Waterloo; the Empire of United Germany, as we know it today, was born at Sedan; the battle of Yalu was the birthplace of twentieth century Japan; all men from the epoch of the battle of the Marne, rate as modestly brave and superbly great, the republic of France. So filled is all history with examples of strength and courage born only of war, that the enthusiasm of the dream of universal peace is apt to vanish as we consider them.

Recognition of United States.

"The recognition of the United States, not only by ourselves, but by the balance of the world, as a power of the first rank, dates from the day when the shot at Manila in '98 was heard round the world. Our own beloved section, though apparently defeated at Appomattox, dates its no less wonderful growth from the day that the shackles were stricken from the white man, as the slaves were manumitted.

"The statistics of economical progress in America, the past thirty years, reveal a growth of wealth and efficiency so stupendous as to be almost beyond the grasp of finite intelligence. It is delightful to know that the ratio of increase has been greatest in that part of the country commonly designated as the south, and heretofore regarded

by many as unprogressive. Concerning statistics of this growth, the speaker is indebted and gratefully acknowledges it, to Arthur D. Little, Inc., Boston.

Strong is the South.

"The south is far stronger industrially than the entire union was in 1880, for it cuts more lumber, mines twice as much coal, produces four times the petroleum and is selling six times the zinc, at these splendid war prices.

"From a textile standpoint, it has more looms and spindles and a larger investment in manufacturing. It produces 50 per cent more agricultural products, and while this branch of industry will probably be always the backbone of its prosperity, yet in its manufacturers it exceeds by \$900,000,000 its farming revenues. What a field for the industrially trained! What a harvest for the technical expert! And how bare the country is of such qualified people!

Technical Training and Cotton.

"Cotton and its ultimate products constitute 30 per cent of the merchandise exports of the United States in normal times. Let us see what the technically trained have done for this crop. In my youth, cotton seed were in many localities, allowed to decay and served no use; or they were thrown in streams as a nuisance to be washed away; at best they were simply put back in the land in their natural state as a fertilizer. Then some one invented a delinting machine, taking off the short staple from this seed, and now what in the trade is known as linters, a short staple cotton, is about 5 per cent of the whole, say 750,000 bales in this last crop.

"Smokeless powder has as one of its main components cotton, as in its preparation for this purpose a short staple is best, linters this past year, have found a market at relatively very high prices from those countries who are making powder a leading industry.

"Then chemists developed methods of extracting oil from cotton seed, and this oil was afterwards hydrogenated and converted largely into butter and lard substitutes, and so \$200,000,000 have been added to the annual cotton crop in these ways.

Manufacturing in the South.

"A casual observer scarcely rates the south as a manufacturing section, but already its manufacturing

products exceed the agricultural and reach the stupendous total of \$4,000,000,000 per annum. Two southern states manufacture more cotton than they produce. One southern state makes 28,000,000 corn-cob pipes each year. The largest pottery, the largest glass factory, the largest sulphuric acid plant, the largest copper refinery, the largest axe factory, the largest denim mill in the world are located in the south.

"The first cotton mill in any country to be exclusively lighted by electricity is one located in Columbus, Ga., and the first school building on the planet earth to be completely and thoroughly equipped with automatic fire extinguisher sprinklers is the one my audience is now seated in. So we are going some industrially.

"Coal and water power lie at the base of the world's civilization and constitute a stored-up energy which moves the industrial world. Excluding lignite, the coal areas of the south amount to 88,000 square miles, or say fifty times as much as Germany, and seven times what Great Britain can claim, and twice as much as all Europe, including Russia; and best of all, 75 per cent of all in the United States is located in the south. We could go on and weary ourselves recounting oil and its by-products, cement and stone and natural gas—and that reminds me that from this gas and also by a new process from oil itself, industrially trained men have in the last few years, been enabled to produce gasoline much cheaper than ever before. Good news to the million and a quarter of auto owners, gasoline consumers, motor boats, trucks driven by this power, and believe me, even those who maneuver the practical assassins of the deep sea, the submarines, or the death-dealing aeroplane, vampires of the upper air, have to reckon with this fluid.

"In Columbus, however, we have long depended on our river as our power-producer. In the Alps they call the water power "white coal," and here we take ours from that mighty stream, the Chattahoochee, and it might well be represented as a red coal.

"In the south there is 5,000,000 horse power. In Georgia 500,000 of this horse power is located, and our own blessed river has the easiest developed, the most available and the

largest amount of any other stream in the state.

"The history of industrial chemistry is replete with romance. Let us illustrate with sulphur in Calcasieu parish, Louisiana. This immense deposit of almost commercially pure sulphur is located 1,000 feet below the surface. Superimposed on it is 500 feet of quicksand. This made any mining of this sulphur so serious a proposition that an Austrian company, a French company, an American company, tempted by the immense profits which would accrue, undertook its development and all failed. Then Frasch, a practical chemical engineer, said: 'We will force superheated water under pressure down a boring, have an inner tube through which the melted sulphur can be forced to the surface,' and lo! it was so, and today Louisiana probably controls the sulphur markets of the world and mines 50 per cent of all that is known in commerce.

Wastage and Possibilities.

"If any of our young friends who are going out tonight, from this or any other technical industrial school, feel that the new discoveries are all over, let me cite them to some things in which plain conservation will make them wealthy, add much to their fame and be of immense service to this section of the world.

"Let us speak of waste. One-half of the coal that is mined is wasted either in the mining or in subsequent handling. It is said that less than 50 per cent of the zinc mined is utilized. The most prodigal waste occurs in the use of all coal, but the most inexcusable and stupendous blunder, perhaps, is in the waste of volatile ammonia and other by-products in the process of coking coal. It is estimated that no less than \$295,000,000 each year is lost in this way. In Germany four-fifths of all the coke is made in by-product ovens; here one-sixth of such by-product over-coke is made. But people are beginning to think. They have begun to economize and better than all, they are being industrially trained, and so we see efforts every day of new saving and new uses of former waste.

The World's Inventors.

"To Snelling and Rittman and Edison we have all been deeply indebted recently for processes which assist in either obtaining from coal, (Continued on Page 7.)

Southern Cotton Mill Operatives

William Nelson before Southern Employers Conference.

In this age of conservation, in this age when the smaller of physical forces is receiving great consideration, when the small stream that ripples through its rocky bed is actually gathered in a large body that it might render efficient service; are we not losing sight of one great factor, yes, the greatest factor of all, that factor without which the physical forces would be valueless? Are we conserving the energy, or rather, in the failure to conserve, in the failure to direct these small parts that are shallow streams into that channel which will make them the dynamic force they can be in the industrial world? I mean the human, and in losing sight of them are we not making a sad mistake? Have we realized the great power underlying this scattered and apparently shallow stream, the Southern Cotton Mill Help?

I do not agree with the opinion of many of those who employ or have control to a greater or less degree of the cotton mill help, that they are as a whole small mentally, that they have not the power of efficient service no matter what you do for them.

Underlying the seeming indifference (I would rather use that word), lie great inherent qualities, a great potential factor that if guided and directed with the same care and consideration that we give to physical and mechanical force, would prove the great dynamic force in the social uplift of the South. I said social uplift; for without social uplift this force will never be generated into a living vital reality and that is what it must be before there can be efficient service; unfortunately, the true meaning of efficient service is not thoroughly understood I fear. Not the passing through the door in the early morning hours and automatically moving

here and there, and back again and again, until the evening hours come. No, not that. For efficiency truly means, an effective working power within; a power that dominates and controls the physical; a power that will help the eyes to see that in the evolving of the fabric from raw material, there is something of value; that shall see in each process of evolution, no matter how small our part may be in that process, we are helping in the making of something in which we can have a just pride. And let me ask this question. Why is it that our people do not feel the pride in their product that exists in some places? Why?

I knew of a mill in which it was a privilege to work; in a mill that did not encourage automatic movements, but the manager, yes, the overseer encouraged the lads to think, encouraged the workpeople to develop those inherent qualities that go to make master workmen. They were not only not afraid of the workmen knowing something about the business but encouraged them to attend technical schools and offered inducements for them to go. Mark you, not merely placed within their reach an education, but encouraged them to get an education. You might say this is possible in some cities under certain circumstances; it is possible in most every case. Some might say our people are not of the calibre as those you refer to. Let us see.

About fifteen years ago, I had occasion to visit a mill in Virginia; discussing a certain machine with the operative I discovered a knowledge of mechanical principles that was a surprise, a pleasant surprise. He had within him the power to make a master workman equal to the best in his line that I have ever seen; we strive to plant the seed of encouragement and the way to do,

and in the short time spent in that mill, there was a change for the better, at least on the part of one. We go back so far for the purpose of showing that there were, and are, inherent qualities in the native help of the South.

We talk of the assets of the South in its water courses, in its coal fields, in its cotton plantations, and they truly are assets, yet only when used for the specific purpose of transforming the raw material into a finished product; but it requires another asset to make the transformation, and that asset transcends all others, and we have it at our very doors; with right direction the cotton mill help of the South will become an economic asset.

How shall we make the native asset economically valuable?

1st. We must recognize this fact that in no haphazard or magical way can the employees of the cotton mills be lifted to the plane they ought to occupy. The shallow water of many of our streams would be useless as means of power unless gradually turned into the pond through the confining mill race, and into the turbines.

2nd. Constructive work must be done. We do not throw a brick then a lot of water in the erecting of our buildings. No. From foundation to capstone all is thought out and planned; in a building that is worth while, each part is made so that when the whole are assembled they will represent a building fitly framed together. Yea, each part, the individual part is fittingly prepared that to be assembled with others it will blend with the whole, it will not be discordant.

3rd. How shall we go about this constructive work? We need no other material to make for success in our mills, but we do have need to train the material we have to take

an interest in the work they are engaged in and teach the younger help that there is a future of great possibilities before them; that they can enter into the mill as a life's work, and grow in it and be happy in it.

Just as the great slogan of the agriculturist is "Back to the Farm," and how to make the rural communities fit for the young people to stay in and live in; so must our slogan be, the building of character, the making of the home life so pleasant, and the work in the mill so congenial that we will be happy in the service.

The fixer in the Lowell Textile School is not crowded with the problems of that day, but problems for advancement that make men greater than their jobs.

Is not that the secret underlying all this unrest? As the structure is erected brick by brick, stone by stone, so must the individual be taken care of. Some one has said, "that the individual is nothing more than the sum total of the social and other influences under which he lives." We have reason to be thankful that such a fatalistic doctrine is not true, or you and I would not be here on this mount of vision.

We must take the individual as the lump of clay is taken and moulded into brick, and another lump of clay and moulded into a brick, and the rough stone that is trimmed here and there. They are still individual even though they become the keybricks or keystone of the arch, but they together help one to support the other. As proof of this, talk tactfully to the employee, and you will find in the majority of cases a reaching out after, a hope of something that is bigger than his surroundings, and it is that hope, that reaching out after, that we want to direct.

THE DYESTUFF SITUATION

The past month has shown no relief regarding imported dyes, and there have been no imports of these products from any of the foreign manufacturers. The outlook for the future shows no improvement; and there is no chance for any importations for many months and quite probably not until the end of the war.

Germany has been tightening her lines upon these chemicals and also to Switzerland, because it is claimed those dyes received by that country in the past have found their way to the English textile manufacturers.

The new company, subsidized by the British Government has commenced operations upon some lines, but it has thus far not removed the stringency in that country, and there is no possible probability that any of the dyes produced there will be exported to the United States, as it will be a long time before they can manufacture enough to satisfy their

own needs.

The reported negotiations entered into by the State Department and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for co-operation of Switzerland with the intention of furnishing that country with intermediates from which they are to manufacture dyes for this country can scarcely lead to any beneficial results as the manufacturers in their country are amply prepared to produce the dyes if they can obtain the intermediates, and hence the exportation of these products cannot produce any results that cannot be obtained in this country. It is the lack of intermediates that handicaps the domestic manufacturers, not the impossibility of producing dyes from these intermediates.

The newspaper reports on the situation are grossly misleading—almost criminally misleading—as they create impressions that are absolutely erroneous, and which have led the consumers into positions

which have proven costly to them and from which they now find it difficult to extricate themselves.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the only accurate statements regarding the situation have emanated from the importers of foreign dyes and the domestic manufacturers. While business lines of these two classes of producers naturally diverge, they were both far-sighted enough to discern the true aspects and broad-minded enough to inform the consumers of their conclusions although such statements meant a financial loss to them.

Within a month after the declaration of war both the importers and the domestic manufacturers warned the textile trade that the outlook for the regular supply of dyes was not promising, that a decreased supply was imminent and that a complete stoppage of imports would certainly result if the war continued for any great length of time. They warned the consumers to be

careful of excessive use of coloring matters, and harbored their own supplies and dealt them out most carefully in order that all of the various branches of the industry and the many individual mills should each have its fair proportion of the visible and actual supply.

Many of the mills, however, gave willing ears to the absolutely false statements that appeared in all the daily papers. Sensational reporters, with no knowledge of the business but possessing the ability to write circus matter, filled the columns of the press with optimistic information (?) regarding the manufacture of dyes. According to their statements, the production of dyes was the simple mixing together of a few raw materials not now produced in this country, but which would be produced in enormous quantities on the morrow. Long before the present stocks were exhausted the market would be flooded with domestic products in such quantities that

competition would reduce the prices even below those preceeding the war. It would seem that American inventiveness and commercial enterprise had just been born. "We will show the world how to produce dyes," was the slogan of those writers, who thought that dyes were produced by separating the colors upon an iridescent film of kerosene. They advised the mills not to become excited or worried, that American ingenuity would solve all the problems at once. They told how the chemists in this country had discovered the German secrets of dyestuff production, and hence a shortage was impossible. They reported weird tales about tremendous dyestuffs factories being erected in the United States. They gave figures and names with such assurance that they seemingly became facts. They accused the trade of misleading the textile industry for their own financial profit. Coke ovens had solved the problem. Benzol was being produced in such enormous quantities that dyestuffs would be sold for a pittance. Never again would we need a pound of imported dyes. The Germans had forever lost their American trade, and shortly we would be exporting dyes by the ship load.

In the meantime the dyestuff trade was patiently endeavoring to impress the mills with the real facts. By means of statistics based upon actual facts they showed the true conditions affecting the production of these products in this country. They presented elaborate and accurate tables explaining the interlocking of various ingredients with the resulting production of unmarketable quantities of some dyes and the insufficient production of others. They related again and again the impossibility of the immediate production of the intermediaries even if the rivers flowed benzol. They explained that the manufacture of dyes was not simply the application of scientific laws, the mixing of A and B to produce D, but that it was also a complicated commercial problem. They declared that a chemist, a dollar and benzol could not produce a commercial dye factory. They endeavored to impress upon the textile trade that the consumer was the most important ingredient that entered into the dye, that unless there was a purchaser at the exit of the factory there could be no raw material at its entrance.

But an optimistic view was more readily entertained than a pessimistic one, and the mills believed the adjective-loaded reporter and gave no heed to the fact-loaded importer and manufacturer, and now that the consumer is confronted by the real situation he finds himself destitute of dyes and with a line of samples carrying colors he may not be able to reproduce for many months, perhaps for years.

It must be admitted that the dealers acted against their own immediate financial interest in taking the stand they did, and it is doubtful if a more unselfish and self-sacrificing attitude has ever been assumed in any branch of trade.

In the parlance of the street, the textile trade is now "up against it," but they cannot honestly accuse either the importers or the domestic manufacturers for their position.

The newspapers are still full of the same misleading statements, but gradually the mills are beginning to believe that the advice of one who knows is worth more than the promises of one who does not know.

That the present conditions have greatly increased the domestic production of dyes is undoubtedly true, and that the entire consumption of dyes in this country will never be met by dyes produced in this country is equally true.

Any one conversant with the scientific and economic aspects of the industry will admit that Germany, with its wonderful equipment of chemists, trade relations and business experience will for many, many years at least lead all the nations in the dyestuff industry. Any one who has a knowledge of their methods of manufacturing, their ability of intense investigation, their knowledge of the intricate chemical reactions and manufacturing necessities cannot but be convinced that for many years our most important dyes and most valuable discoveries will come from that country.

Prior to the war Great Britain produced 7 1-2 per cent of the dyes it consumed, and the United States produced 20 per cent of its consumption. The chemists of those two countries knew as much of the art then as they do now. The war conditions have not increased the chemists' knowledge of dyestuff chemistry. The reason for the figures given were largely economic, not scientific ones. For the time those economic conditions have changed, and changed favorably for the home producer, and in both countries an increased production must necessarily follow, but even now the amount manufactured is far less than the demand.

But the conditions that are now fostering the domestic manufacturers cannot be expected to exist after the war has ended, the old commercial relations between the countries will be resumed—business will demand that—and the same battle for supremacy will be fought.

If the domestic manufacturers receive the protection they demand and deserve, the production of dyes will continue to be greatly in excess of that of the past, but even the most optimistic and hopeful manufacturer does not expect that he can ever satisfy the entire demand in this country.

But what of the present? How can the consumer meet the conditions that are his today? This is a problem that each mill must solve for itself. It must recognize the fact that it can obtain only the limited supply of domestic production of both natural and artificial dyes and the still more limited present stock of foreign goods. It must exchange its lines to meet these conditions, no matter how great that hardship may be. It is not a question of price, it is a question of supply, over which he has no control. His co-operation with the domestic manufacturer is his best move—but even this means a future supply, not a present one. He must lean heavily upon his dyer, who is now largely in control of the situation, and endeavor to weave a fabric of success out of material that is far from promising.—Textile Colorist.

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ECONOMY

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HICKORY, N. C., June 24th, 1915.

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What appeals to me, outside of their good running qualities, is that they are the most economical kind of harness I have ever had on a loom—more so than cotton harness or any other kind of wire harness.

No one will make a mistake in equipping a weave room with your Flat Steel Heddles.

Yours truly,

H. W. WARNER, Supt.

FLAT STEEL HEDDLES will last several times longer than any other type of loom harness. That spells ECONOMY for your mill.

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SOUTHERN AGENT

HAMPTON SMITH, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Importing Swiss Specialists Would Not Help Dyestuffs Situation.

Manufacturers and importers of dyestuffs in this city are not inclined to look favorably on the importation of Swiss chemists, as proposed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as a solution of the difficulties in which the dyestuff situation in this country is involved. The lack is not so much in men of experience and knowledge with which to make the special dyes as it is in the raw materials and intermediate products from which the dyes are made. For these America is dependent on Great Britain and Germany particularly, and until it is possible to obtain supplies more regularly from these countries manufacturers are agreed that the mere introduction of foreign specialists will not prove a material help.

Herman A. Metz, head of Metz & Co., an importing firm of 122 Hudson street, said that the plan would prove hopelessly inadequate as a remedy.

"We have plenty of scientists here now," he said, at his office. "They can make the dyes as well as any Swiss scientists we might import. It is not because we have not the formulas for the dyes that we are unable to make them. Except in a few cases where the quantity of dye manufactured is limited the formulas are known. All we need is the raw material. Give us a sufficient supply of the bases of these dyes and we will be able to produce as good dyes as Germany ever turned out."

"Among the more important materials for which we must look abroad are toluol, naphthaline and benzol. These can be purchased here now, but at prices so high as to prevent their general use. Most of the intermediate products which are needed arise in the manufacture of coke and steel, and there is no reason why these should not be produced here. But we do not need Swiss scientists to tell us how."

C. C. Speiden, of Inness, Speiden & Co., of 46 Cliff street, pointed out that several German and Swiss chemists were already in this country; in his opinion any manufacturer sending to Switzerland for dyestuff specialists would be filling a need that did not exist. Mr. Speiden spoke very hopefully of the outlook, although he did not believe that the plans advocated by Dr. Norton, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, would help.

"American manufacturers have not waited for government assistance," he said, "but have gone ahead on their own initiative. Already they are beginning to put out the dyes formerly imported, and before long they will be ready to compete with foreign manufacturers when the latter are operating on a peace basis. We have not yet determined just how the intermediate products used in some of the colors are constituted, and for some of the more delicate shades we probably will not be able to find them. But for the larger part of the trade, American manufacturers using American materials as the bases for their output will be sufficient."

Among the more conservative, and

especially among the importers, doubt was expressed as to the ability of American manufacturers to obtain assistance from Swiss scientists. Switzerland, as well as America, depends on Great Britain and Germany for her raw materials and intermediate products, and all her efforts are required to maintain the home plants which are running to supply in part the markets held by Germany before the war.

The head of a large house with affiliations abroad said that the lack of a close connection between universities and industries in this country would prevent American dyestuff chemists from duplicating the foreign products. Unless the entire system and supplies were imported with the Swiss chemists, he did not believe this plan would alter conditions.

"The raw materials that are used in dyestuffs," said another, "are being manufactured into explosives now. Until the war ends prices can never return to normal. We will be unable to get dyestuffs from abroad, and the materials which we have at hand will be too much in demand as war supplies for us to think of using them. It will make no difference whether we have Swiss chemists, high prices will remain."

Importers were reluctant to talk over the situation, except to say that they were certain that the only way to get dyes was to import them. They admitted that if America could learn the process for making the dyes there would be a great opportunity for developing the industry to a point where it could meet foreign competition. Several of them advocated the plan brought up earlier whereby this country would export raw stuffs to Switzerland and would get back the manufactured product.

I. F. Stone, president of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., 100 William street, said that he did not see how the importation of Swiss scientists would accomplish anything toward the solution of the problem. With proper tariff protection, he said, American manufacturers would be able to meet the demands unaided.—Journal of Commerce.

Cotton Manufacturing in Oklahoma.

Elmer Brown, secretary of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, was in Charlotte last week and said in an interview published in the Charlotte Observer:

"It is difficult for one who has not visited Oklahoma to comprehend the conditions within a state which has practically been settled within two decades. Oklahoma now possesses every element which should go to make a wonderful cotton goods manufacturing center and possesses not a single weaving plant. Cheap gas, oil and coal places a quietus upon the fuel problem at the very outset. Both within the immediate boundaries of the state and adjacent thereto, there is a bountiful production of the fleecy staple, sufficient to supply any number of mills. The sole question has been one of labor, and with the ever-changing conditions of the Southwest, this has been solved within the past five years.

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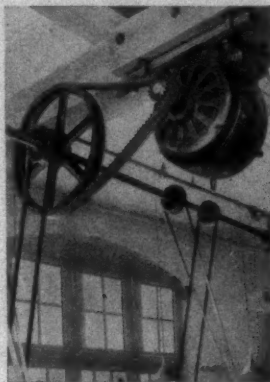
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INDIANAPOLIS

"Until practically five years ago, Oklahoma possessed frontier conditions, not in one portion of the Commonwealth, but in all. It is only within this time that the state has reached a well-rounded development, with the placing of county seats and the upbuilding of communities around them. Previous to this time, there has been no element of its population which could be accepted as suitable for cotton-mill labor. Through the evolution of the land rental system, however, we now possess a large number of citizens which may be compared with the population of western North Carolina. These are the children of those men who in the 80's were tenants under the Indians renting the aborigine's land under a three-year contract. Ignorant of scientific farming and modern methods, the fathers of our intended cotton mill employes, shortly fell into the rut of the unsuccessful. Their progeny now continues in the same rut, but poorly supplied with the world's goods and eager to ac-

cept emancipation from the land which has claimed them.

"There is but one cotton mill in Oklahoma at the present time; a small concern which is located at Guthrie and which manufactures twine. The object of my visit is to secure a passing knowledge of cotton mill conditions in the Piedmont section, the greatest cotton mill development of the South, with a view to applying this knowledge to our undeveloped field in Oklahoma."

Work and Worry.

Worry is one's worst enemy. Very few things ever really happened that you worried about. Anticipating any real work. Worry is the -op uoij nox deax iia eqnoij sui worst kind of work and never helps. Stop and reason out your fear or doubt—you will be more able to control yourself. No man can do anything worth while when in doubt. Worry unfits the mind to weigh matters intelligently, unbalances the nerves and does everything but help.—Exchange.

The South as a Field For Industrial Education.

(Continued from Page 3.)

crude oil, or coal-tar benzol, the great base of artificial dyes and for explosives as well. To our own Dr. Herty we are indebted for revolutionizing the harvest of rosin and the production of turpentine. Chemical and physical science may at last, with its higher development, make warfare impracticable. Explosives may be rendered useless in this age of invisible waves, radiations and projectiles. Nothing should surprise us. Just as, if you will look above you, the automatic sprinkler has made the fire put out itself, by fusing the solder which releases the water, so there may yet be the outcome of scientific discovery which will render the new weapons harmless by automatically extinguishing themselves. If armament should defeat itself thus, we might hope for arbitration to succeed.

"This is an eventful evening in the lives of 17 boys and seven girls, for the graduating class is of the goodly number of 24 this year. These fine young citizens start out in life prepared for its calls and its duties, and smilingly enter the game, assuming all the responsibilities incident to existence. The education they have recently received is fitted for life. They will not ask life to conform to a chance education they may have absorbed.

"The beauty and glory of this school is that it is co-educational. No one can be happy in life's work unless prepared to achieve results in that work; so those industrially trained are happiest and most successful. We have called those illiterate who can neither read nor write; the time is coming when both sexes will be called illiterate who have no industrial education.

"Equality to the rich and poor alike is given in this school, so that talent, wherever found, may be available for the enrichment of the community. Its curriculum, academic and industrial, covers all the education that 90 per cent of either sex actually requires; for the academic course is a thorough one and is suited to both sexes; every woman needs to know how to cook, make a dress, trim a hat, be acquainted with house chemistry and a mode of keeping accounts. All men, no matter what profession they may finally adopt, would be more successful if they well knew the mechanics and industrial science here practically taught.

Actual Result of Industrial School.

"Let us see what is the actual outcome of the product of the school. Let us compare it with the classical high school, where 300 about, is the annual enrollment. It graduates 25, say 8 per cent; this school, with an average of say, 135 enrollment, graduates 24, or 18 per cent. This great difference is the direct result of this cardinal fact that all boys and girls take an abiding interest only in that education which gives the head and hand an equal opportunity.

"Now a word to the board of aldermen and the tax-payers of the city. The administration of this school is a marvel of economy and

efficiency. Its cost per annum is about \$7,000, or say, \$52 per pupil. In looking over the statistics of other schools last night, I saw that the secondary academic course (not high grade industrial schools) incur this cost:

In New York, per student....\$113.15
In St. Louis, per student.... 110.63
In Philadelphia, per student... 108.41
In Cincinnati, per student.... 108.28
In Newark, N. J., per student... 121.07
or more than double what these splendid schools cost per pupil.

"The course here is one of three years, so it takes \$156 to graduate a pupil. As all of them find quite lucrative employment as soon as they receive their certificates of graduation, it is a fair presumption that each of these 24 graduates will average about \$40 a month very soon. They will make \$11,520 income the first year these young people realize through their earnings. The total tuition for all the 24 costs \$3,744 for the three years' course.

"It is a pleasure to see that electricity will be added as a course another year, making the school more attractive and efficient. The most inspiring and entertaining evening I have spent in years was that in which I read the splendid letters from the former graduates of this school. All had been successful, all had advanced, all were happy and satisfied.

"Sir Alfred Mosely purchased and presented to the board of education in New York, Dolman's celebrated picture, 'Am I My Brother's Keeper?' Ex-President Roosevelt was selected to make this presentation. The picture represents three or four derelict human beings who are seated on a bench in the park, with the snow falling on them. They have huddled together to keep warm, so that the natural heat of their bodies will ward off the cold. Probably these men had a classical education; certainly an academic one, but either their parents or the board of education neglected to teach them an industrial occupation, so there they sit, unemployed with the cold biting their faces and numbing their hearts.

"Yes, my friends, we are our 'brother's keeper,' and no man can draw himself within his shell of self of self-satisfaction and say: 'I am a sober man, support my family, contribute to the church, and pay my taxes. I have fully discharged my duty.' Poor man, poor fool who imagines this to be all of life. All around us are men who are not endowed with equal brains—children who, under different conditions may become useful men and women, but who by environment or possible neglect, will become criminals if allowed to go on in the pathway they have started.

"We are 'our brother's keeper.' Take it to your heart and resolve that you will strive to see to it that they can lay their hands to and so will not contemplate the silent stillness to take away a life that has no pleasures. Do this, continue to do it and exclaim with the poet:

"Then on, then on, where duty leads,
My course shall be onward still!"

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The Value of Truth.

The essence of virtue consists in its principle; and every moral principle has its root in truth. Truth is the only agency by which a principle of good can be implanted and nourished in our own hearts or in others. It is as inseparable from virtue as virtue itself is from happiness. That men can be elevated in their moral character, or in any way benefited by being taught to receive error as truth, is as monstrous an absurdity and as palpable a contradiction to all the lessons of experience as can be conceived. Man is so made as to be swayed to good only by truth. His moral nature

cannot respond to any other influence.—Exchange.

Got War Contract.

The Cocker Machine & Foundry Company, manufacturers of warpers at Gastonia, N. C., has been awarded the manufacture and delivery of 4,000 steel casings for five-inch shrapnel, the order being in the nature of a sub-contract.

The order secured by the local firm, it is rumored, will total around \$20,000. About four months will be required in the manufacture of the product. To this end special machinery and equipment will be installed, this requiring about 30 days.

The South and Its Cotton.

Undoubtedly the Southern States are suffering loss and injury through the interference with cotton exports, largely due to the British blockade, which prevents shipments not only to Germany but to neutral North Sea ports, from which, according to the British contention, a good deal of the cotton would be transhipped to Germany. There is evidence that the agitation for Government retaliatory measures is under exploitation by persons whose real interest is not so much in opening the seas to the cotton trade as in shutting off the supply of arms and munitions to the enemies of Germany. The grievance is just, but use is being made of it as a pretext for pro-Germany measures. The press of the South naturally and justly has insisted upon relief for the planters and holders of cotton. But the newspapers of the South are not all blind either to the nature and motives of the agitation or to the consequences of retaliation.

The Birmingham News declares that the men and newspapers who have raised the cry that "the South is going bankrupt" because of the failure of the Government to interfere are doing the South more harm than it would suffer through a low price for cotton. The retaliatory measure proposed is that of notifying Great Britain that unless she permits the free shipment of cotton to all neutral ports the export of war supplies to her will be stopped. The State of Columbia, S. C., sets forth the consequences of such a policy in a manner to be readily grasped by every candid mind:

"For the sake of the argument, let us grant that Great Britain's course is unjustifiable—that she should permit Southern cotton to be sent without let or hindrance through Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden or directly to German ports.

"Then let us imagine that conditions were reversed and that the German fleet controlled the seas, that Great Britain's ports were closed to American commerce.

"Does any one believe that Germany would open the gates to American cotton bound for British, French, Italian, and Russian ports? Does the conduct of Germany in this war lead to such a conclusion? Is Germany a generous knight errant in dealing with her enemies?

"Do generosity and chivalry govern any country's conduct toward another with which it is at war?

"The German and Austrian cotton factories have 16,300,000 spindles and Turkey has none.

The factories of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan (allies in this war) have 79,525,000 spindles, of which 56,000,000 are British.

"It follows that, were the Germans in control of the seas, they could and doubtless would confine the market for American cotton to about one-fifth of the spindles that it is confined to by the Allies.

"However, oppressive, therefore, British interference with American exportation of cotton may be, it is clear that the South is fortunate in that the interference is not by the Germans and Austrians."

Were the United States to be embroiled with Great Britain and her allies, says our Columbia contemporary, "80 per cent of the foreign market for cotton would disappear until the quarrel is ended. The Teutonic allies are the other 20 per cent. Not one of their merchant ships sails the sea. That part of the market is already gone." Retaliation, therefore, would destroy altogether the foreign market for cotton. Besides, as The State points out, if we forbade the export of gun-powder, rifles, gasoline, beef, and automobiles, we should also of necessity include cotton in the list. An embargo on the export of cotton is not exactly what the South wants or what its officious friends would be thanked for by the South, should they bring it about.

From persons of influence not affected by the pro-German interest, Great Britain has been advised to make every possible concession to meet the demand of the cotton States. That is a friendly service and at once more sincere and more likely to be effected than appeals for retaliation. We have already notified Great Britain that we look to the principles of international law, not to the adjudications of her prize courts, for the final determination of our rights in respect to seized cargoes. On her part, it is understood, Great Britain is disposed to be conciliatory. There is more to be hoped for from friendly adjustment than from measures of retaliation. That policy would be about the most unwise that could possibly be adopted.—New York Times.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Draft on Slubber.

Editor:

Please spare me space in your paper to ask your readers some questions.

When starting fly frames for 28s warp and 36s filling with a 55 grain sliver at the drawing frames, what would be a good draft at the slubber and what hank roving would it be?

Also what would be the draft on second intermediates and roving frames?

Please give rule for figuring clear through from drawing to roving frames.

A. B.

Formula Desired.

Editor:

I would like to ask a question through your paper as I want a formula from some one who has had experience. Will like very much to get a size formula through this paper to give me 15 per cent size, so my work will run well. I am running colors in light shades. I am using starch, tallow and a certain size, 14s warp, 9s filling, 30 dent reed, 3-yard gods, 27 inches wide, plain weave. I will appreciate this information.

Fabric.

The Use of Indigo in Egypt.

In the course of investigations into the use of indigo in Egypt, the Cairo correspondent of "Capital" notes two facts: First, that nearly eight months after all imports of aniline dyes from Germany had entirely ceased, importers, who as middlemen are not usually accustomed to hold heavy stocks, still had fair quantities—quantities which indicated that when war broke out they must have held abnormally large stocks. Secondly, the price of synthetic indigo is just now slightly higher than that of the natural article from India, which is an anomaly. As regards the first, it was reported that for a month before the war, roughly speaking, during July, 1914, German agents were hard at work in Egypt selling quantities of aniline dyes, with immediate delivery, at almost any price for cash. This throws a curious side-light on the origin of the war, in the light of the knowledge possessed by the German agents. These men unquestionably knew something was going to happen, otherwise they would not have sacrificed immense stocks at ruinous prices for cash. The one idea seems to have been, get rid of the stocks and get in the cash, and they seem to have been highly successful.

As to the second point, the present price of synthetic indigo being higher than that of natural indigo, it may be mentioned that the walking-out dress of all Egyptian and Turkish ladies is invariably black. We were told that it is impossible

(or too expensive) to get this dead black shade by the use of natural indigo only, though a mixture of synthetic and natural indigo produces the desired result. Consequently, to meet the demand for black silks and cloths, dyers must have synthetic indigo. Knowing this, importers who have stocks are holding them at high prices.—Textile Colorist.

Grass Cloth and Hemp.

Some very important and valuable fibers are grown in Chungking Province of China, and could be exported advantageously to foreign countries to a much greater extent. The hemp which is produced in Szechwan is particularly good, and is becoming more and more appreciated, as is indicated by the foregoing figures. The exportation of this article has grown with astonishing rapidity. The amount that was shipped from this port last year was more than five times greater than in 1909. This hemp compares favorably with that grown in foreign countries. Hemp is used by the Chinese not only for cordage, but for cheap clothing as well.

While the exports of grass cloth from Szechwan are insignificant compared with those from Kiukiang and Swatow, the trade in this article could be very greatly expended. Although the local grass cloth is somewhat coarser than that which is produced in other places, it is nevertheless very useful and has excellent wearing qualities. It is also comparatively cheap. The grass cloth sold in Chungking is used here to great extent by foreigners, and could probably be sold to advantage in the United States.—Consular Reports.

Cloth That Defies Sun's Rays.

About a year and a half ago, there was reported in these columns the existence of a cloth made by English firms, said to have the unique property of deflecting the sun's rays by means of peculiarity of weave and certain color combinations. This cloth is now being worn by officers of the British Army. It is also being featured somewhat by some houses in this country.—Daily Trade Record.

Taking Cotton Waste.

Those who have been using cotton waste for peaceful purposes report that they cannot secure any more owing to the heavy demand from munition factories. This suggests that there is not enough linters to supply the needs of manufacturers of explosives.

The consumption of linters during the past eleven months by domestic manufacturers is put at 350,025 bales, while exports during the same period totaled 207,144 bales, a total consumption of 557,764 bales for the period. The total supply of linters from the 1914 cotton crop was 772,270 bales. With the present rate of increase in consumption, it does not appear that there will be a sufficient amount of this product to go around. Furthermore it should be noted that the manufacture of munitions according to contracts, will vastly increase as the months go by and the coming cotton crop is going to be considerably smaller than the bumper crop of last season. This probably accounts for part of the big demand for waste. Linters prices have advanced in the past eight months from 1 1-2 to 4 1-2

cents a pound and waste from 1 to 5 cents a pound.

During June 54,683 bales of linters were consumed against 26,993 bales in the same month in 1914. There were 13,065 bales exported during June and stock in manufacturing establishments were 195,149 bales against 88,883 in 1913. Stocks in independent warehouses were 106,029 bales in 1915 against 25,808 in 1914.—Wall Street Journal.

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H. K. Roberts.....Carder
E. Y. Hyslop.....Spinner
E. B. Melton.....Weaver
J. D. Armstrong.....Cloth Room
S. B. Ross.....Slasher
M. O. Bridges.....Master Mechanic

Vance Cotton Mill,

Salisbury, N. C.

E. B. Neave.....Manager
Henry Hoffman.....Carder
John Farrington.....Spinner
F. M. Cooper.....Night Carder & Spin.
John Cooper.....Master Mechanic

Apalache Mill,

Arlington, S. C.

E. E. Bowen.....Superintendent
O. A. Reeves.....Carder
A. A. Roddey.....Spinner
C. T. Hughes.....Weaver
C. D. Hughes.....Cloth Room

Cabarrus Mill,

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H. L. Poovey.....Spinner
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I. F. Russell.....Winder

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M. J. Hawkins.....No. 1 Carder & Spin.
P. R. Dry.....No. 2 Carder & Spinner
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J. D. Walker.....Cloth Room
W. M. Rickard.....Master Mechanic

Erlanger Cotton Mill,

Lexington, N. C.

J. M. Gamewell.....Superintendent
H. D. Townsend.....Carder
J. R. Young.....Spinner
S. P. Bland.....Weaver
J. F. Darricott.....Cloth Room
J. N. Bumgarner.....Master Mechanic

Dacotah Mill,

Lexington, N. C.

A. F. Bruton.....Superintendent
M. L. File.....Carder
J. H. McEntire.....Spinner
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D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.

Mr. Clark Will Speak in New York State

David Clark has been invited to deliver three addresses before the Industrial and Welfare Conferences at Silver Bay, N. Y., early in August. He is to address different organizations on August 2, August 3rd and August 12th, and each address will be on a different phase of labor and conditions in Southern cotton mills. The invitations followed his recent address at Black Mountain, N. C. before the Southern Employees Conference on "Effect of Welfare Work on Industrial Unrest".

Mr. Clark had anticipated leaving on August 1st for his vacation which was to include the Carolina Invitation Golf Tournament at Asheville N. C. and afterwards a horseback trip through the mountains with a party of friends but will have to abandon his vacation in order to make the addresses.

Among those who will attend the conferences at Silver Bay, N. Y., will be men from all sections of the North and East and as far west as Chicago. It will be an unusual opportunity of presenting to a representative and influential body of men the real conditions existing in Southern cotton mills as contrasted

with the false picture which has been drawn by representatives of the National Child Labor Committee.

McKelway and his crowd are continually addressing Northern audiences and Mr. Clark will endeavor to counteract the impressions that they have created.

Southern Cotton Mills.

The July 1st, 1915, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills, which has recently been completed, shows a very small increase in spindles during the past six months, but in this edition we have included none of the new mills or additions now under construction. If we were to include those already announced before July 1st or that have come to light since that time the increase would be fully up to the usual amount.

A summary of the statistics compiled from the July 1st, 1915, Directory, shows:

Number of Cotton Mills.....	765
Capital stock	\$224,807,500
Number of spindles.....	13,476,197
Number of looms.....	264,046

We believe that the figures of Jan. 1st, 1916, will show a considerable increase over these as we al-

ready have records of more than 200,000 spindles that are in course of erection or have been purchased for early installation.

The July 1st, 1915, figures by states are as follows:

States	No. Mills	Capital Stock	No. Spindles	No. Looms
Alabama	65	\$ 18,579,000	1,107,338	19,900
Arkansas	2	215,000	14,768	164
Georgia	139	37,069,000	2,223,368	43,851
Kentucky	9	1,735,000	99,712	1,357
Louisiana	4	2,300,000	81,588	2,304
Mississippi	18	3,128,000	185,376	4,841
Missouri	3	750,000	42,152	988
North Carolina	314	62,972,000	3,993,096	64,827
Oklahoma	1	227,000	5,712	
South Carolina	158	77,178,000	4,750,054	113,329
Tennessee	22	5,460,000	329,383	5,177
Texas	17	2,475,000	124,364	3,215
Virginia	13	12,719,500	519,286	14,093
Total	765	\$224,807,500	13,476,197	264,046

From the detail figures it will be noted that North Carolina is still far in the lead in number of mills having 314 as compared to 158 in South Carolina and 139 in Georgia.

South Carolina leads in spindles having 4,750,054 as compared to 3,993,097 in North Carolina.

The average number of spindles in the four leading states are as follows:

South Carolina	30,064
Alabama	17,036
Georgia	16,000
North Carolina	12,717

North Carolina is the home of the small yarn mill, many of which are of 2,000 to 5,000 spindles, whereas South Carolina is the home of the gray goods mills, many of which exceed 50,000 spindles, and these facts account for the striking difference in the average size of the mills in the two States.

There has been a marked tendency to increase the size of the yarn mills in North Carolina and in less than three years the average size of North Carolina mills has increased from 10,600 to 12,717 spindles.

The day of the small mill seems to be passing and it is also worthy of note that increase in the spindles during the past few years is due almost entirely to enlargements of existing mills as there have been very few new mills organized recently. There are still a number of idle mills chiefly in Mississippi and Texas, but the number has decreased in the last few months and is a good sign of the real trend of business.

Mill Band Praised.

A report from the militia encampment at the Isle of Palms, S. C., says: "The regimental band, made up at Williamston, S. C., entirely from mill men, is earning the commendation of all. Col. McCully says that it is the most orderly and well behaved band that he has ever seen, as

usually the band is the most unduly part of any body of militia, having different varieties of the musical temperament."

The fact that an organization composed of mill people behaved

better than similar organizations otherwise composed is hardly worth of comment for it is our observation that the cotton mill people are in the habit of behaving themselves and are superior to workers in other industries.

Meeting of Middle States Textile Association.

The annual meeting of the Middle States Textile Manufacturers' Association has been held in Louisville. The session took place at the Louisville Country Club.

The following officers were re-elected: Capt. Paul J. Marrs, of the Henderson, Ky., Cotton Mills, president; Phillip S. Tuley, Louisville Cotton Mills Co., vice president; Lee Rodman, Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind., secretary and treasurer.

These directors were elected: R. A. Cochran, of the January & Wood Co., proprietors of the Maysville, Ky., Cotton Mills; E. S. Hobbs, Aurora, Ill., Cotton Mills; C. A. Young, Bemis Bros., Indianapolis, and C. N. Brown, Lincoln Cotton Mills, Evansville, Ind.

The discussion at the meeting was principally along the line of government regulation of manufacturing enterprises.

Other topics which were discussed at the meeting were rules for the purchase of cotton, mutual allowances being the basis generally used in this territory; cost and cost systems and co-operation in the exchange of market news. It is probable that a meeting will be held in October for the purpose of discussing cotton market conditions.

One of the visitors at the convention was A. B. Carter, of Greenville, S. C., who is secretary of the Southern Textile Association, which is preparing to have a large exposition of textile machinery and textile products in connection with its annual convention next November.

Mr. Carter said that much interest had been shown in the convention, and that many of the exhibits would be extremely novel in character, nothing of a conventional nature being planned by either the machinery concerns or the textile manufacturers. The former will all show their machines in motion.

PERSONAL NEWS

Ira F. Phillips has resigned as superintendent of the Kentucky Cotton Yarn Mfg. Co., Louisville, Ky.

Luther Wright has accepted a position in the store of the White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. V. Marr has resigned his position at Chester, Pa., and returned to Hope Mills, N. C.

Grant Estlow has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

Walton Tweed has accepted a position with the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, Trough, S. C.

T. M. Denning, superintendent of the Wiscasset Mills of Albemarle, N. C., has been on a trip to Blowing Rock, N. C.

J. W. Thomas of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.

W. W. Foster has resigned as overseer of drawing-in at the Greer (S. C.) Mill to become designer at the Drayton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

T. J. Digby, Jr., of Newberry, S. C., has entered upon his duties as overseer of weaving at Social Circle, Ga.

J. L. Phillips of Laurens, S. C., has accepted a position in No. 2 weave room of the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

D. H. Hill Jr., associate editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, is spending his vacation at Raleigh, N. C.

C. E. O'Pry of Concord, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

John Hellman has resigned as loom fixer at the Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., and moved to Fairmont, S. C.

J. F. James of Cedartown, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of spooling, winding and twisting at the Stonewall (Miss.) Mills No. 2.

L. Baggett has resigned as overseer cloth room at Cowikee Mills, Eufala, Ala. to become overseer and shipping clerk at the Pelham (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

A. L. Haney has resigned as designer at the Drayton (S. C.) Mills to become general assistant in weave room at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

J. F. Lehman has resigned his position with the Southern Asceptic Cotton Co., at Chattanooga, Tenn., to become carder and spinner at the Millen (Ga.) Mills.

J. K. Dean of the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

Victor Linker, an operative of the Kindley Cotton Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C., had his hand badly mashed in a picker, last week.

C. Teal of Greensboro, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of No. 2 spinning at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

C. M. Suther, superintendent of the Golden Belt Mills, Durham, N. C., has been on a Southern trip in the interest of his mill.

J. W. Mobley of Stanton, Va., has accepted a position as assistant to the assistant superintendent of the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

W. T. Shaw, Jr., is night superintendent of the Shaw Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C., instead of general superintendent as stated last week.

J. L. Marchant, a recent textile graduate of Clemson College, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of drawing-in at the Greer (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. W. Broom has resigned as loom fixer at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C., and has been succeeded by J. E. Rhodes of Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. C. Morris has resigned as loom fixer at the Deep River Mills, Randolph, N. C. and accepted a position with the Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Capt. O. P. Mills Dead.

Capt. Otis P. Mills, organizer, president and treasurer of the Mills Manufacturing Company and one of Greenville S. C. most prominent citizens, died suddenly Sunday night at his summer home at Cedar Mountain, N. C.

Capt. Mills was born at Mills River, N. C. He enlisted for service in the Confederate army in the civil war and was soon afterwards made captain of Company G. As a soldier he did valiant service for the Confederacy.

He moved to Greenville and opened a mercantile business which was very successful. He later conducted a dairy farm, and afterwards organized and was elected president and treasurer of the Greenville Fertilizer company. He became interested in cotton manufacturing and promoted the Mills Manufacturing company, Greenville, of which he was president and treasurer at the time of his death.

Capt. Mills married Miss Cordelia Gower of prominent family in Greenville. Besides his wife and a large family connection he is survived by four children, Mrs. C. P. Hammond, of Birmingham; Mrs. W. B. Moore and Messrs. Arthur L. and Otis P., Jr., of Greenville.

Gave Banquet to Overseers.

Last Saturday night C. G. Hill, secretary and treasurer, and O. L. Wagstaff, superintendent of the



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gives better lubricating service at a lower cost on all kinds of mill machinery than anything else. Try it. Sample and cup will be sent.

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Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C., entertained the overseers, second hands, etc., to a banquet, which was served in the office of the mill. The menu consisting of sandwiches, pickles, cake, ice cream and other things too numerous to mention, with plenty of smoke. Short addresses was made by all present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

W. B. Stone, the genial book-keeper, had charge of the occasion and left nothing undone to make this supper a success.

Those present were C. G. Hill, secretary and treasurer; O. L. Wagstaff, superintendent; W. B. Stone, book-keeper; J. W. Bost, carder; J. E. Bray, grinder; S. V. Smith, comber man; Will Nail, second hand on speeders; C. R. Russell, night carder. In the absence of E. N. Queen his place was filled by S. T. Leonard. J. C. Tiddy, spinner, S. T. Bost and W. A. Hoffman, second hands, and C. W. House, winder man, and L. W. Hansell, master mechanic. After lingering over the table until 11 o'clock a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Hill, and all wended their way home wishing it could be repeated every 30 days.

The address of Superintendent O. L. Wagstaff was as follows:

Mr. Secretary and Fellow Workers: We have met for the purpose of having a social evening and yet we want to combine business with pleasure, while partaking of the good things set before us. We want to have a few round table talks on such subjects as you care to discuss as to how to get the best results from the mill with the least cost and effort. This might be called an efficiency supper, as that is what we are going to discuss.

What is efficiency? The dictionary says it is the power of producing effect. An efficient man is one who produces effect, or in other words, the man who delivers the goods in the right condition at the right time. He is the man who will eventually get to the top not only in mill business, but in any thing that he undertakes. If a man is not efficient, he will prove a failure, and sooner or later will have to step aside to make room for a live wire.

There have been times, especially in the mill business, when a man could gather up a few books and a little knowledge of the practical part of cotton manufacturing and get along very well, but times have changed. It is now the survival of the fittest on account of the great competition. We must be efficient, capable, honest, sober, and keep our characters above reproach to get results. Yet this will not make us wholly efficient. We must have good judgment and know how to

grasp the smaller problems that confront us as well as the larger ones. We have heard time and again that it is the little things which count and it behooves us to look out for the little things. It is the least thing about a bale of cotton that gives us the most trouble,—a black speck about the size of a pin point. One by itself would not hurt us badly, but when they show in countless numbers, this little thing is just beginning to show us what it will amount to.

If we are efficient we will teach our help to be efficient. When we have done this we begin to see results. We must watch our oiling, belting, cleaning, keep machinery in an A-1 condition, watch the corners of our room, around the boxes, and see that all such places are kept clean at all times. The time to do a thing is as soon as we discover it needs attention. Do not put it off until tomorrow as it may go over another day and some one higher up calls our attention to it. Then we are losing out in efficiency.

Another thing in a well governed business is to have a place for everything and every thing in its place. That is, if you are engaged in a certain piece of work, when you have finished it, do not leave your tools, or the mill's tools, scattered around on the floor. If you have occasion to use a ladder do not leave it outside of the mill or sitting around in some one's way, but see that you return it to its place. Until everything is properly placed our job is not completed. Always try to leave everything in just a little better shape than we find it. We must try and take as much care of the mill's property as we would of our own. We must not waste supplies just because we can get them for the asking, but economize in all things.

Now I do not mean to say that none of us are efficient, but I do say that we can all do just a little better if we will put forth the proper effort. No business stands still and prospers,—it either climbs or goes down. A business that is at a standstill is not prospering. This can be applied to you or to me or to any other man.

I appreciate the loyalty and support that each one here has shown to me in trying to carry on my part of this business successfully, and I know that our efforts have not been in vain, but let us all try to be more efficient. The more we try the more we can do. Do not get at a standstill; remember there is always room at the top for the man who does things efficiently. Three things we must especially watch, cost, production, and quality, and the greatest of these is quality.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Greensboro, N. C.—The Pomona Mills have put in operation 150 automatic looms which they purchased from the Stafford Co., Readville, Mass.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—The stockholders and directors of the Cora and Dilling Mills held their annual meetings at Kings Mountain Wednesday. Aside from routine business nothing of importance was done.

Fort Mill, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company was held in the office of the company here on July 21 and routine business was transacted.

Concord, N. C.—L. W. Brander arrived last Thursday from Richmond, Va. Mr. Brander plans to resume operation of the Brander Cotton Mill about August 1. The mill has been idle several months.

Athens, Ala.—The Fulton Cotton Mills will add two Whitin spinning frames for coarse numbers and also one intermediate frame. They recently installed a 110-spindle Foster winder and have ordered another No. 12 winder. They will also install two Lowell camless winders.

Concord, N. C.—The Gibson Manufacturing Company line of yarn dyed specialties for the spring trade of 1916 has been opened by the Cannon Mills of New York. It consists of gabardine stripe novelties, and armure and basket weaves, among other semi-staple and staple weaves well known to the trade.

Blacksburg, S. C.—It is reported that the capital stock of the Broad River Mills at Blacksburg will shortly be increased and that 10,000 spindles will be installed if a proposition made by the directors to the business men of Blacksburg is accepted. Officers of the mill preferred not to discuss the matter at present, but admitted that there is a likelihood of the increase being made.

Columbia, S. C.—The property of the Columbia Duck Mills Company here was sold for \$550,000 at public auction to the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, incorporated. The mill was sold to satisfy a decree in the United States Court for the eastern district of this state in the case of the Continental Trust Company, trustee, et al, against the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, et al.

Laurinburg, N. C.—At the annual stockholders meeting held recently at the courthouse of Dickson, Scotland and Waverly Cotton Mills, James L. McNair was made president of all the mills and George P. Avenger, treasurer, secretary and general manager. A six per cent dividend was declared.

These mills under the superin-

tendency of J. R. Murphy of the Dickson and A. M. Fairley of the Scotland and Waverly and J. P. McRae as president have been successful and have yearly declared a good dividend. Mr. McRae declined re-election as president at the recent meeting of the stockholders and asked that some one else be elected.

Valdosta, Ga.—A new hosiery mill, to be one of the most modern in this section of the South, is being projected by Knox Berger and R. B. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Athens, Ga.—The Holland Manufacturing Co., recently incorporated with capital stock of \$100,000, to make men's and women's cotton hosiery, has leased a part of the Athens Manufacturing Co.'s plant.

Louisville, Ky.—Ira F. Phillips, superintendent of the Kentucky Cotton Yarn Co.'s mill here has resigned. Pending the appointment of his successor the mill has been shut down.

Mr. Phillips was a chief mover in the organization of the company, which began operations about eight months ago. W. C. Nones is president and S. M. Nones, secretary and treasurer.

Concord, N. C.—The new mill recently mentioned as proposed by F. J. Haywood and Wm. G. Broadfoot, is assured and machinery contracts will be let at an early date. The mill will have 10,000 spindles on 24s hosiery yarns and will be located near the Brown Mfg. Co.

Brookford, N. C.—The noted Brookford Mill case goes to W. D. Turner, referee, at Statesville, who holds a hearing at Hickory August 5. In this W. H. Shuford and J. A. Martin, holders of common stock, seek to dissolve the corporation and oust Juillard & Co., of New York, hoping to secure some reparation for numerous dividendless years. The suit of Wade H. Shuford against the Juillard Company, goes to the Federal Court in the Western North Carolina District.

Greenville, S. C.—Many mills in this section will close down on next Saturday for the purpose of giving their employees a vacation. Most of the mills will resume operation on August 8. Among those to close are the 16 mills of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, the Piedmont Mills, the four mills at Union and possibly others.

Lumberton, N. C.—A quarterly dividend of 5 per cent was declared Tuesday of last week by the directors of the Lumberton Cotton Mills at a meeting held immediately following the annual meeting of the stockholders. The directors at this meeting also re-elected H. B. Jennings and F. P. Gray assistant secretary-treasurer. At the meeting of stockholders the old board of directors was re-elected and the officers elected by the stockholders were re-elected—R. D. Caldwell, president, A. W. McLean, vice president.

The directors of the Dresden and Jennings Cotton Mills held their quarterly meetings in their offices. Routine business was transacted. A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent was declared by the directors of the Jennings Mills, and a quarterly dividend of 2 1-2 was declared by the Dresden.

Avondale, Ala.—The new equipment of machinery for Avondale Mills has begun to arrive and will be rushed as rapidly as possible till all is installed.

The equipment consists of a bale breaker, automatic distributor and picking machinery, drawing, slubbers, intermediate and roving machinery for carding department.

For the spinning department will be installed more than twenty-two thousand tape drive, clutch spindles, the other spinning having been equipped with clutch spindles within past two years. This warp will also be changed to filling wind and new spooling put in for this purpose.

The warpers also are being improved and the slashers worked over and new cylinders and ball bearings put on them. Some new machinery for cloth room and finishing room also to be installed and general improvements throughout the mill wherever needed.

It is the intention of the management of Avondale Mills to make this one of the best runnings mills in the South.

Reistertown, Md.—J. E. Conant & Co., auctioneers of Lowell, Mass., report that the result achieved at the sale of the country mill property here, known as the plant of the Oakland Manufacturing Co., was splendid. The property brought a little more than \$31,000, and the purchaser of the mill was John C. Melville, part owner of the Melville Woolen Co., of Chambersburg, Pa.

There was an excellent attendance and plenty of life throughout the sale, the auctioneers report. There were bidders from 10 states, although the property was five or six miles from railroad station or trolley car.

The main building of the Oakland Mill is 110 by 61 feet, four stories and basement. The product has been fancy wool goods and the equipment is up to date in every re-

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spect. There are 40 82-inch looms with complimentary machinery. Three receivers were appointed for the plant in September, 1914, because of lack of capital, and they had operated the mill up to last month.

Clover, S. C.—The stockholders of the Clover Cotton Manufacturing Company recently held their annual meeting. A six per cent dividend was declared and has been paid. This is the first time a dividend of less than 10 per cent has been declared and paid during the past 20 years, but there was no complaint on the part of the stockholders, as many of them knowing about conditions generally, hardly expected any dividends at all, and one living in another part of the state wrote Mr. M. L. Smith, the secretary and general manager, that he was especially gratified at the showing made as he owned stock in a number of mills and the Clover corporation was the only one that had paid a dividend this year, the others having written letters or sent circulars explaining that they were unable to pay dividends because of financial depression, something he already knew about.

Baltimore, Md.—The final sale of the mill and other property of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co. took place at the courthouse door Wednesday. This included all the property held by the company in Baltimore city, the sale of that in the county having taken place at Towson in the morning. Following the offering of the local property in separate parcels, as provided in the decree, the offering was made of the whole, including the entire 14 mills under the control of the company. There was but one bidder, Edwin B. Baetjer, who represented the bondholders' committee in the matter and who bought in the properties for the benefit of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., the successor to the former concern. His bid for the whole was \$3,420,000 and it was required that certified checks for \$150,000 be deposited with A. L. Spamer, the special master who conducted the sale, before the bidder was allowed to make an offer.

The final purchase takes in the mills in Baltimore city and county, in Prince George's county, at Columbia, S. C., and at Tallassee, Ala. The Southern mills had been sold under similar decrees on Saturday and Monday, as before noted. Mr. Baetjer attended each and made the bid for his clients.

With the signing by the court of some necessary legal papers this practically winds up the affairs of the old company. While the new company has been in charge of the several mills for some months and has kept them in working order,



Spinners Run More Sides

The following letter was written to one of our foremen:

We have now had the Turbo-Humidifier in operation nearly three months, and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the same.

We have had no trouble whatever with the system during this time, and your own personal work upon the job was most excellent.

I have had experience with nearly all of the standard types of humidifiers, but the Turbo in my opinion excels at every point. I firmly believe that it is a direct saving of nearly 3 per cent. in the matter of invisible waste, besides enabling us to use stock that heretofore was unavailable and valueless. Our spinners run more sides, thereby increasing the individual earnings. The Turbo practically cares for itself and needs little or no attention, after being properly adjusted.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

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TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

this has been done under the supervision of the court. Now the properties will pass by legal title to the new company, and it may be said to be fairly started on its business career.

All the mill property was foreclosed under the \$8,000,000 of first mortgage bonds issued by the old company and on which the interest had defaulted. By the decree of the court these bonds will be accepted in payment of the price at which the property was bought in. The sale was largely a perfunctory matter to satisfy the legal requirements in such cases. While the local sale attracted quite a crowd the onlookers were almost wholly idle curiosity seekers in no way interested in the proceedings.

The new company was formed free of all incumbrances and is capitalized with common and preferred stock into which the bonds of the old company will be exchanged. The company has issued and sold \$2,500,000 of three-year 6 per cent notes, which has supplied it with all necessary working capital.

The company was reorganized strictly in the interest of the holders of the \$8,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the old Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co., 95 per cent of such holdings assented to the plan, which provides for the exchange of preferred and common stock for the bonds. The advantage of this plan is the substitution of a non-interest bearing security for a fixed income-bearing security.

The Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., the name of the company which has acquired the properties and other assets of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co., is a very different proposition from the old company. The new corporation, it is urged, has an aggressive management, which is operating the mills economically and obtaining reasonable profit on every pound of product sold.

When the bondholders' committee began its investigation of the affairs of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co. they found that the company was capitalized at \$30,000,000. The capitalization consisted of \$8,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, \$6,000,000 income bonds, \$9,500,000 of stock, \$250,000 Tallassee bonds and \$400,000 Columbia Mills notes, aggregating a total capitalization of about \$30,000,000.

After many months of negotiation with the owners of the International Cotton Mills Co., of Massachusetts, which controlled the Mount Vernon property, the bondholders' committee arranged a plan of reorganization, which plan eliminated \$16,400,000 of the capitalization of the old company, and also \$1,750,000 floating debt, thereby reducing in round numbers \$18,000,000 of the capitalization of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co.

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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—As the fall draws near the uncertainty of cotton goods distribution is disappearing and a confidence in the future is growing and jobbers claim that if they can start their fall trade with goods on a basis of 8 or 9 cent cotton they can go ahead.

Considerable orders are said to have been placed on such goods as wide and bleached sheetings, pillow tubings, etc.

The naming of prices on dress goods, gingham and other colored cottons is now interesting the trade.

In some quarters of the market there is a feeling that the consumption of gingham has not been up to production for some time and that stocks of various qualities are even yet to be had at a price in the market. There has been a great deal of talk about dyestuffs scarcity, yet prices have not been influenced by it save in a moderate and restricted way. There have been many goods withdrawn because of a lack of colors, yet buyers remain undisturbed and do not care to hear agents talk of dyestuffs matters.

It is claimed by some that Southern mills have shut off producing goods because they did not like the prices that were offered for them, such reports illustrate the uncertainty and misgiving existing among buyers, and all because manufacturers have gone on producing at old prices or lower prices, despite all their talk about dye scarcity. Usually when anything is scarce the price rises, and while dyes may be scarce it has not yet been translated into higher prices for cloths as a whole.

The Fall River print cloth market showed a slight better tone last week, with inquiry a little more active and trading improved. Prices on the basis of the previous week were maintained and some business was placed for late delivery. Sales for the week were estimated at 145,000 pieces.

Buyers showed more interest than had been manifested for a long period and several orders of good sized volume were placed.

Wide odds, for bag purposes chiefly, were sold in fair quantity for late delivery. There was some little trading in standards for late delivery also. Interest was shown in sateens for the first time in quite a spell and some trading was negotiated.

Current quotations for cotton

Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x64s	8 1-8
Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x60s	3
Gray goods, 38 1-2-inch	
64x64s	4
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	4 1-2
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
80x80s	5 7-8
Brown sheetings, 3-yd 5 3-4	5 7-8
Brown sheetings, 4-yd.	
56x60s	4 5-8 4 7-8

Brown sheetings, So.	
standard	6 1-4 6 1-2
Aickings, 8 ounces....	11 1-2
Standard prints	5 1-4
Standard staple ging-	
hams	6 1-4
Dress gingham	7 1-2 9 1-4
Kid-finished cambrics 4	4 1-4

Situation of Russian Cotton Market.

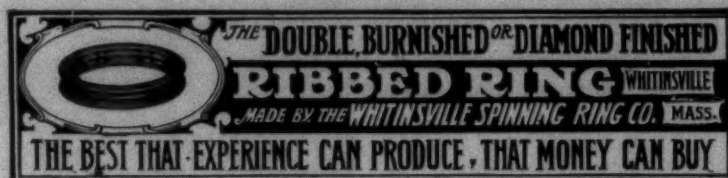
Business with cotton has been slack on the Moscow market during the last few days; no considerable transactions were concluded, as the offers for the grades most in demand are limited. Minor transactions are being concluded with great circumspection on both sides, since every day brings new information on the movement of cotton shipments. The manufacturers, being convinced that a sinking of the price is not to be expected, are much interested in first-grade Farkhana cotton, particularly to normal grade.

The spinners are informed that some dealers and banks still have unsold lots of Ferghana normal cotton on their hands, but that they do not place it on the market in spite of the price, which has recently risen to 28 rubles per pood (equivalent, at the normal exchange rate of \$0.515 to the ruble, to \$199.65 per bale of 500 pounds). The dealers, however, state that though considerable supplies of cotton are to be found at the Moscow stores only a small quantity is free for sale, the bulk of these supplies being in firm hands. The possessors expect to realize high prices later, and do not express any wish to dispose of their holdings at present. Meanwhile the manufacturers would willingly offer \$206.78 per bale on condition that the quality of the cotton corresponds to the normal standard.

It is supposed that considerable quantities of cotton already sold are still in Tashkent and Krasnovodsk, a part of which probably consists of normal first grade.

As the weavers did not receive the material purchased in time, they are obliged to buy what material there is on hand at the Moscow stores at increased prices. The first grades are sold either for cash or for payment in June or July at the price of \$192.08 per bale. These supplies are being exhausted, and at present there is a considerable demand and hardly any offers to meet it.

The great demand for normal and first-grade cotton is partly explained by the circumstance that the American cotton now being received in Russia is inferior to the Russian product. A number of manufacturers complain that the fully good middling Orleans cotton received by them consists of such short fiber, some of which is also weak, that they are forced to mix it with Ferghana cotton in order to twist it into thread; the product from Ferghana shows a long and strong fiber.—Consular Reports.



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FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., 290 Promenade Street, PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island

Premium on Browns and Greens. the market for immediate merchandise where certain houses have been getting a premium of 5 cents a yard for browns and greens, over the price of blues. Blacks and blues the trade will be able to offer for a time, but browns and greens it is impossible to obtain, it is claimed, and therefore the extra price that is asked for them.—Daily Trade Record.

Those who are trying to get their lines together so that they can price and open them, are finding extraordinary difficulty along many lines. Certain high colored fabrics will be offered in very much reduced quantities, and it is said to be impossible to get anything at all in browns and greens. This situation is reflected in

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The trade in 16s cotton yarns was not very active during the past week, but it must be taken into consideration that this is the time of year for much activity.

Spinners were in the market looking for business and manufacturers made inquiries and tentative offers, but not much business was put through. Sales of large quantities of yarn for future delivery could have been made at a price, but spinners would not accept the offers. Deliveries were generally good. Some of the dealers report a decided improvement in collections, while others say they are slow.

An unusual feeling of optimism prevails in the knitting trade. The fact that business is spotty at present is not having a depressing effect. The knitters, as a rule, have not piled up goods in stock in anticipation of business; distributors of knit goods have no large stocks on hand nor under contract; the purchasing power of the public is steadily increasing, as more people are constantly finding employment.

There was little improvement noted in weaving yarns as damask upholstery, lace, etc., continue dull. The towel mills are running at about capacity. Tape mills are, in some instances, reported to be in need of orders.

Many of the underwear manufacturers are partly covered on probable needs, and orders for goods are coming in so unsatisfactorily that they do not feel like taking a chance and buy more, especially as they claim that prices will be lower before they will need additional supplies.

Two-Ply Southern Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13	—15
10s to 12s.....	14	—15 1-2
14s.....	15	—16
16s.....	16	—16
20s.....	16 1-2	—17
24s.....	18	—
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—
36s.....	24	—14 1-2
40s.....	25	—26
50s.....	34	—
60s.....	40	—
3-ply 8s upholstery.....	15	—
4-ply 8s upholstery.....	15	—

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13 1-2	—15
10s to 12s.....	14	—15
14s.....	15 1-2	—
16s.....	16	—16 1-2
20s.....	16 1-2	—17
22s.....	17	—17 1-2
24s.....	17 1-2	—18
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—20
40s.....	26	—27

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s.....	14	—14 1-2
14s.....	15	—15 1-2

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s.....	14	—16
12s.....	16	—16 1-2
14s.....	16 1-2	—17
16s.....	17 1-2	—17
30s.....	19	—
36s.....	26	—
40s.....	25 1-2	—27
50s.....	34	—

Southern Peeler Frame Cones.

8s.....	15	—
10s.....	15 1-2	—15 3-4
12s.....	15 1-2	—16
14s.....	16	—
16s.....	16 1-2	—
18s.....	17	—
20s.....	17 1-4	—
22s.....	17 3-4	—18 1-4
24s.....	18	—
26s.....	18 3-4	—19
30s.....	20 1-2	—
22s Fleece col.....	18 3-4	—19

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s.....	16 3-4	—
11s.....	17	—
12s.....	17 1-4	—
14s.....	17 3-4	—
16s.....	18	—
18s.....	18 1-2	—
20s.....	19	—
22s.....	20	—
24s.....	20 1-2	—
26s.....	21 1-2	—
28s.....	23 1-2	—
30s.....	23 1-2	—

Military Uses For Cotton.

In a statement prepared for the purpose of emphasizing Germany's great need of cotton, de Fonblanque Pennefather, a member of the British Parliament, who incidentally is a native of Tipperary (according to Kelley's Handbook), has considerably augmented the list of military uses to which cotton may be put. He says in part:

"The great importance of stopping all further supplies of cotton to the enemy is perhaps not yet fully realized in all quarters. It is not merely that the enemy require cotton for the manufacture of explosives; that is only one side of the question. Apart from that remains the, if possible, even more important and less well known fact that cotton has year by year become more and more essential to the carrying on of almost every industry upon which the effective waging of war by any country depends.

"In order to make this clear, I have collected from various sources particulars of some of the uses for which cotton is required in connection with warfare, and briefly summarize them as follows:

"a. Railways are large users of cotton fabrics for various purposes, including the use of cotton fabrics for airbrake hose. American railways alone use about 250,000 bales yearly of cotton in various forms, which may give some idea of how much Germany requires for her railways.

"b. The world (some years before the war) was yearly using over 250,000 bales of cotton in connection with motor cars. As this is largely a motor car war, and as cotton fabric is the basis for motor tires, Germany must require large quantities of cotton for this purpose.

"c. Agricultural machinery, such as harvesters, reapers, binders and threshers, use millions of yards of cotton fabrics for 'aprons,' 'carriers' and 'elevators.'

"d. Armies require great quantities of cotton for clothing, bedding, ground sheets, mackintoshes, boot linings, tarpaulins, waders (for trench work), snowshoes, etc.

"e. More cotton is said to be used in various ways in a modern battleship than was used by a frigate in the days of canvas sails. It is no doubt also used in submarines and, special kinds, in air craft.

"f. The 'brattice' cloths, necessary to coal mining, are made of cotton.

"g. Cotton is generally used as insulation for electric cables and wires.

"h. Cotton is largely used in munition and other factories in combination with asbestos for covering boilers and steam pipes. It is also used as a substitute for leather for driving belts for machinery and also for filtering oil and for many other factory purposes."

The Toll of the War.

Figures that are staggering in their totals and yet seem within reason in view of the official reports from various of the countries put the number of killed, wounded, missing and prisoners at 8,770,810 up to the 1st of June. In the more than six weeks since then the total must be increased to approximately 10,000,000, for the slaughter in Galicia was at its height in that time and the armies have not been idle either on the western front or on the Italy front or along the Dardanelles.

How small the greatest of former wars will measure in comparison

	Killed
France.....	400,000
Great Britain.....	116,000
Russia.....	733,000
Germany.....	482,000
Austria.....	341,000
Belgium.....	47,000
Serbia.....	64,000
Turkey.....	45,000
Japan.....	300

Grand Total.....2,228,300

Note—No report has been made with this colossal tragedy!

London, July 7.

According to an official appeal issued today by the French Relief Society, the French casualties from the beginning of the war up to June 1, 1915, total 1,400,000. Of this num-

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and MECHANICAL ARTS

Young men seeking to equip themselves for practical life in Agriculture and all its allied branches; in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry and Dyeing; in Textile Industry and in Agricultural Teaching will find excellent provision for their chosen careers at the State's Industrial College. This college fits men for life. Faculty for the coming year of 65 men; 767 students; 25 buildings. Admirably equipped laboratories in each department.

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West Raleigh, N. C.

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And
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway
of South Carolina.

EFFECTIVE JULY 24TH, 1915

Eastern Standard Time

Southbound.

Lv. Elkhorn City, Ky.....	*6:00
Lv. Haysi, Va.....	6:33
Lv. Fremont, Va.....	7:00
Lv. Dante, Va.....	7:35
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	8:05
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	9:35
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	9:35
Lv. Kona, N. C.....	1:35
Lv. Altapass, N. C.....	2:10 17:00
Lv. Marion, N. C.....	3:20 8:10
Lv. Bostic, N. C.....	4:25 9:05
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C.....	5:50 10:15

No. 5 Mixed

Lv. Dante, Va.....	*12:50
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	1:20
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	3:15
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	5:15
Lv. Erwin, Tenn.....	6:30

Northbound—No. 2, Pass.

Lv. Erwin, Tenn.....	*8:15
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	9:00
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	10:35
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	12:17
Ar. Dante, Va.....	12:40

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.....	*11:00 15:00
Lv. Bostic, N. C.....	12:07 6:09
Lv. Marion, N. C.....	1:05 7:05
Lv. Altapass, N. C.....	2:20 8:20

Lv. Kona, N. C.....	2:55
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	5:15
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	7:02
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	8:30
Lv. Dante, Va.....	8:50
Lv. Fremont, Va.....	9:27
Lv. Haysi, Va.....	9:54
Ar. Elkhorn City, Ky.....	10:30

*Daily!—Daily except Sunday.
A.M. light face type.
P.M. heavy face type.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest Agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,
Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,
V.-Pres. and Traffic Manager,
Johnson City, Tenn.

ber 400,000 are reported killed, 700,000 wounded and 300,000 taken pris-

	Wounded	Prisoners and Missing	Total.
700,000	300,000	1,400,000	
229,000	83,000	428,000	
1,982,000	770,000	3,485,000	
852,000	233,000	1,567,000	
711,000	183,000	1,235,000	
160,000	40,000	247,000	
112,600	50,000	226,600	
90,000	46,000	181,000	
910		1,210	

4,837,510 1,705,000 8,770,810
officially of Italian losses.

oners.
This statement is the text for the following computation, from official sources, giving the latest estimates of the total casualties of all the Powers engaged in the Great War:

Personal Items

J. L. McNair has been elected president of the Dickson, Scotland and Waverly Cotton Mills of Laurinburg, N. C., to succeed J. P. McRae, who recently resigned.

Ollie King has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Hailsville (S. C.) Cotton Mills, to accept a similar position at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

H. Bolton has resigned his position at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C., to accept one at Hailsville, S. C.

No Applications For Space After September 15.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., on Monday, it was decided that no application for floor space would be considered after September 15. Over one-half of the space in the building has already been spoken for and the committee is considering the advisability of securing another building, as sufficient space for all who wish to exhibit is desired. The exposition will be held from November 2 to 6, inclusive.

John Dabbs Will Go to Switzerland.

John L. Dabbs, Southern manager for A. Klipstein & Co., importers of dyestuffs and chemicals, is expecting a telegram at any moment calling him to New York where he and E. H. Klipstein, son of E. C. Klipstein, treasurer of the firm, would sail for Marseilles or Bordeaux or some other safe port whether they would proceed to Switzerland. Their going to Switzerland would be in furtherance of the plan that has been in contemplation for some time whereby the raw material from which indigo and other dyes are made would be shipped to the finishing plants in Switzerland and there the finished article would be manufactured for re-shipment to this country. They will also go on a scouting expedition for the purpose of gathering up odds and ends in dyes and chemicals generally in Switzerland that could be utilized in this country and arrange for its shipment across in safe bottoms.

Just whether Mr. Dabbs will get this telegram depends on Mr. Klipstein's ability to book passage on a safe boat. If the German submarines do not put a torpedo under John, or the French don't conscript him into the trenches he will have a great trip. Even if his boat does get torpedoed he is fat enough to float around awhile and the Oasis Shrine of North Carolina, of which he is Potentate, may be able to find enough of him to have a good funeral.

Shocked By Lightning.

During the thunder storm that passed over Bessemer City, N. C., last Monday afternoon a bolt of lightning struck something right

near the Osage Mill, running in the mill on the water pipe. Lee Rabb, who at that time had hold of the spigot in the act of turning on the water was severely shocked. He turned the spigot loose, turned and fell. Dr. Rowe was summoned and upon examination it was found that he was unconscious and in a dangerous condition. He was at once removed to his home on Maryland avenue and heroic work commenced to save the man's life. The accident occurred about five minutes before six o'clock and it was nine o'clock before he regained consciousness. He was later reported out of danger and getting along fairly well, though partially paralyzed.

Weldon Mills Complete Large Belgian Contract.

Eleven thousand dozen garments of underwear, a contract that totals \$20,900, has just been completed for the Belgian government by the Weldon Cotton Manufacturing Company of Weldon, N. C., according to late information. This company which has as its president W. T. Shaw also the president of the Shaw Cotton Mills at Weldon, has been able to complete the contract for the Belgian government in a minimum of time by almost continual work by the 250 employees of the plant who have been kept busy night and day. There were a total of 132,000 garments in the order just delivered.

The president of this company is at this time completing the details of a contract for underwear with the French government that it is said will greatly surpass that just completed for the Belgians. The company is also busy in its efforts to land other foreign contracts for later deliveries.—Report sent from Rocky Mount, N. C.

Greensboro, N. C.—General clean-up and rest-up month will be observed during the month of August by the Proximity Manufacturing company, owners of the Proximity and White Oak mills. The management states that the mills will not be operated from August 1 to September 1, during which time the thousands of operatives would have their annual resting up spell and the company will have its chance to inspect and repair all machinery.

This custom of giving the many operatives a breathing spell during the hot months of each year was inaugurated by the Cones soon after the first of the two big mills, Proximity, was erected several years ago. Generally the vacation has been of but two weeks' duration and the brief breathing spell has always been of great benefit to both men and machinery, or at least that is the way the employers state they have always found it. The unusual conditions this year, probably arising more or less from the trouble abroad, caused the owners to make their decision to give a month's lay-off instead of the customary two weeks.

SPINNING RINGS Best Quality Guaranteed Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

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Woodbury, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

Southern Spindle and Flyer Co. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Quality and workmanship guaranteed, deliveries prompt.

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Tells how to put the lubrication of your mill on the most modern basis—Shows a way to extend intervals between oiling three to five times, reducing labor cost as well as oil bills—Explains how you can increase production by abolishing "mill seconds." Every mill owner, superintendent and overseer should have a copy of this valuable book.

It will be sent gratis, if you mention the name of your mill. Ask for it now.

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SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW

THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

Arabol Manufacturing Company

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CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 98 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

A portable dustless card stripper. Must be in condition and cheap for cash. Address No. 66, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted.—Weavers for a night run. New Draper looms on plain work. Run five nights and pay for six. Pay off every week. Good running work and good wages. Do not pay transportation. Can also furnish work for a few spinners. Write Supt. Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a young man of good education and also long practical experience. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1154.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have long experience on both white and colored work and all makes of looms. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1155.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience as second hand and overseer in Eastern mills. Special experience on fine yarns. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1156.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and first-class training. Can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 1157.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have experience and ability and am well recommended by former employers. Can make good. Address No. 1158.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 28. Married. Graduate of Philadelphia Textile School, with practical experience as assistant superintendent. Special experience on colored and fancy goods. Address No. 1159.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 39. Have 19 years experience on all grades of sheetings, domestics and export goods. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1160.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Am practical in all departments and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1161.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 30. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam plants and am also a good electrician. Address No. 1162.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and have run some of the best mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1163.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed as overseer of large room, but prefer to change. Am rated as first-class Draper loom weaver. Good references. Address No. 1164.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder in a large mill. Age 24. I believe in work. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1165.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first-class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1166.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Can furnish all former employers as references and can get results. Address No. 1167.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 1168.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1169.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had good experience

and am competent to run any reasonable size room. My reference will prove satisfactory. Address No. 1170.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1171.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1172.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Held last position 10 years. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1173.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1174.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on sheeting and colored work. Am also expert slasher man. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1175.

A NO. 1 MACHINIST wants a better paying job. Can run a master mechanic's job. Now employed as assistant master mechanic. Married. Sober. Will give references. Address No. 1176.

WANT position as carder. Have 5 years experience as carder, also L. C. S. diploma on carding and spinning. 38 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1177.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1178.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for 12 years and thoroughly understand the mill business. Held last job three years. Fine references. Address No. 1179.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling, warping or winding. Am 30 years old. 9 years overseer. Am familiar with all grades of cotton. Address No. 1180.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1181.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a Supt. that can get results. Age 36. Married. Held last position nine years. Gilt edged references. Address No. 1182.

WANT position as superintendent

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or traveling representative for machinery or supplies. Am experienced in both lines and can furnish entirely satisfactory references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1183.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1185.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 10 years experience on all kinds of goods, but prefer fancies. Satisfactory references from present and past employers. Address No. 1185.

WANT position as superintendent, by a practical man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all the details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to my executive ability and character. Address No. 1186.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Age 32. Married. 7 years as overseer. 2 years as superintendent. Can furnish any one with references. Address No. 1187.

CHIEF ENGINEER and Master Mechanic wishes to make a change. A successful record can be shown from past and present employers. 12 years experience, 8 years as chief engineer and master mechanic with some of the most up-to-date plants in the South. Can furnish reference to any one in need of a man for the position. Am 35 years of age, have a family. Am sober and of good habits. Could come on reasonable notice. Now employed. Address No. 1188.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am employed at present as overseer of spinning. My present employers will be given as references. Address No. 1189.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or South Carolina. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1190.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have held present position as overseer of spinning for 10 years. Have large family of mill help. Address No. 1191.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 5 years grinder, 5 years second hand and 3 years overseer. Married. Sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1192.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job three years and have given entire satisfaction but want larger room. First class references. Address No. 1193.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1194.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1195.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills and am good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1196.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but am not satisfied with location of mill. Have experience both as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 1197.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving. Experience in both departments and am now employed but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1198.

WANT position as superintendent. Am expert on fine, as well as classy yarns for all purposes. Know how to make dividends. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1199.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer carding or spinning, or both in large mill. Long experience in the mill. Employed at present. Good references. Address No. 1200.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and can furnish best of references both as to ability and character. Address No. 1201.

WANT a job as superintendent of small mill that is run down and not making money, and whose managers want it put in good order and on paying basis. Have had long experience as carder and spinner, also have ample experience in weaving, winding, twisting, warping and ruling. Good references if required. Address No. 1202.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had charge of carding and spinning in large mill and gave satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1203.

WANT position as roller coverer. Experienced. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1204.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have had long experience in both mill and independent shop work. can do first-class work. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1205.

WANT position as Supt. or manager. Have filled both positions and have long practical experience on a wide variety of goods. Can furnish five references. Address No. 1206.

WANT position as second hand in card room. Am now employed and give satisfaction but want to change. Age 30. Strictly sober and am a hustler for quantity and quality. Address No. 1207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand. Have had good experience in first class mill and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1208.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1209.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. Can furnish references and can change on short notice. Address No. 1210.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills, and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 1211.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as asst. Supt. Now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 1212.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1213.

WANT position as Supt. or overseer of carding. Age 41. Married. Graduate of Inter. Cor. School. Have been successful as overseer of carding, spinning, weaving, slashing, beaming and dyeing. Strictly sober. Member of Baptist church. Have not lost a day from work in six years. Address No. 1214.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have experience and knowledge of the business and can furnish entirely satisfactory references from former employers. Address No. 1215.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Have had 12 years experience as overseer. Age 35. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1216.

WANT position as Supt. Long experience as carder and spinner and am now employed as Supt. of small mill. Best of references. Address No. 1218.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Address No. 1219.

WANT position as Supt of yarn mill or carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1220.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have 20 years experience in mill work and am at present employed, but prefer to change. Address No. 1221.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of small mill and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1222.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Long experience in one of the most successful mills in the South and can give them as references. Address 1223.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 15 years experience in shop and steam plant and can give satisfaction. Can furnish excellent references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 1224.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or superintendent of large spinning room. Have 23 years' experience as carder and spinner, 18 years of which have been overseer. Strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1225.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C., or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent for 20 years and am now employed. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1226.

WANT position as Supt. Am now employed and have held present present job 10 years but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 1227.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 1228.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer at present mill, which is discarding its looms. Fine references from present employers. Address No. 1229.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and all makes of looms. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1238.



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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Held one position seven years and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 1230.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1231.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on fancy fine goods. Can give good references from present and past employers. Address No. 1232.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1233.

POSITION wanted as superintendent by practical man of executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get results. 12 years overseer, 40 years superintendent. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1234.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling representative. Have had experience in all three positions and am well qualified for each. Would prefer connection with some sizing manufacturer. Address No. 1235.

WANT position as carder or spinner, 18 years overseer of carding and spinning, and am well versed in all processes of cotton manufacturing, including twisting and twine-making. Am a middle-aged man with family. Can give good references. Address No. 1236.

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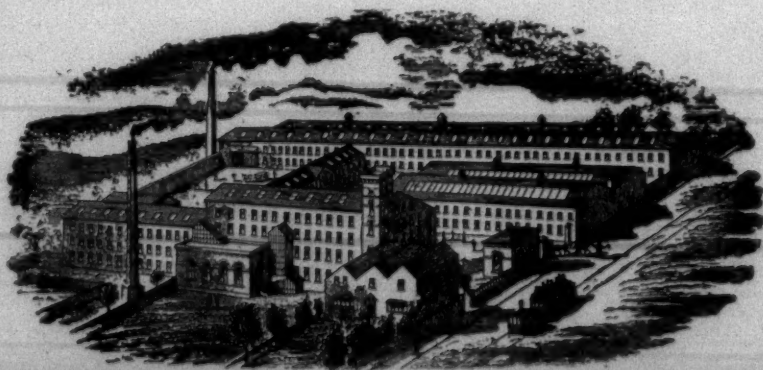
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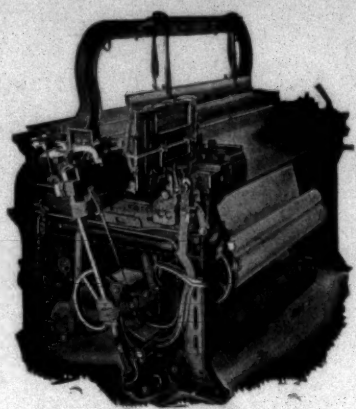
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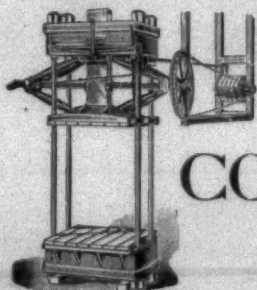
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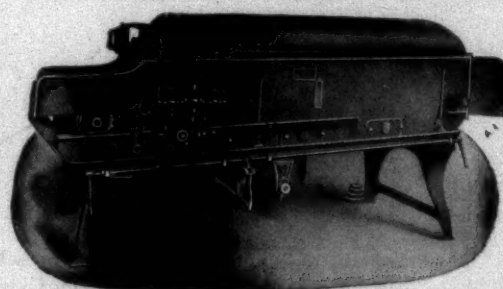
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